# Mato language

**Mato** is a minor <u>Austronesian language</u> of northern <u>Papua New Guinea</u><sup>[3]</sup> just inside Morobe Province. Mato is also referred to by the names *Nenaya*, *Nengaya*, and *Nineia*.<sup>[3]</sup> Mato language has two minor variations, Tabares and Remuk, and the two variations are each spoken in three separate villages. While Mato is surrounded by several other languages, this has no effect on the grammar changes within Mato boundaries. The linguistic situation is very stable, due in part to the geographical isolation of the Mato people.<sup>[4]</sup>

	~	4.	+-
L	ON	te	nts

Linguistics

Consonant phonemes

**Phonemic inventory** 

References

# Linguistics

Tabares and Remuk show a cognate similarity of 96% and among cognates there is a regular phonetic variation that occurs in the velar fricative, otherwise the cognate words are usually pronounced the same. The grammar between the dialects does not vary; when it does differ, the residents of the Mato area said the words could be pronounced either way and that it depended on the preference of the speaker. The only minor difference that separate the variations is the constant phoneme /x. [4]

(1) $/x\alpha lux/ \rightarrow [x\alpha.»lu?]$ 'door' (Tabares speaker)
$/x\alpha lux/ \rightarrow [?\alpha.»lu?]$ 'door' (Ramuk speaker)
(2) /buxu/ → [»bu.γu] 'pig' (Tabares speaker)
/buxu/ → [»bu.?u] 'pig' (Ramuk speaker)
(3) /bɑxi/ → [»bɑ.ɣ~ i] 'medicine' (Tabares speaker)
/bɑxi/ → [»bɑ.ʔi] 'medicine' (Ramuk speaker)

Mato						
Native to	Papua New Guinea					
Region	Morobe					
Native speakers	580 (2002) <sup>[1]</sup>					
Language family	<ul> <li>Austronesian</li> <li>Malayo-Polynesian</li> <li>Oceanic</li> <li>Western Oceanic</li> <li>Ngero-Vitiaz</li> <li>Roinji-Nenaya</li> </ul>					
■ Mato						
Languaç	ge codes					
ISO 639-3	met					
Glottolog	mato1252 (htt p://glottolog.o rg/resource/lan guoid/id/mato12 52) <sup>[2]</sup>					

Speakers of the Ramuk dialect pronounce /x/ as [?] in all environments. In the Tabares dialect, the velar fricative /x/ is released as [x] initially and [y] (voiced) intervocalically, except when followed by the high front vowel /i/, where it is also retroflexed [y]. [4]

The front mid-vowel /e/ is usually pronounced  $[\epsilon]$  in word-final heavy syllables, but pronounced  $[\epsilon]$  elsewhere.

The back mid-vowel /o/ is pronounced [ɔ] in closed syllables in just a few words but pronounced [o] elsewhere.

The diphthong  $/\alpha i/$  is usually pronounced [e] in rapid speech, and the diphthong  $/\alpha u/$  is usually pronounced [o] in rapid speech. [5]

#### **Consonant phonemes**

	Bilabial	Alveolar	Velar	Glottal
Plosive	p b	d t	k g	
Nasal	m	n	ŋ	
Fricative		S	х	h
Trill		r		
Approximant	w		j	
Lateral		I		

## Phonemic inventory

< a b d e g h i k l m n ng o p r s t u w x y >

< A B D E G H I K L M N Ng O P R S T U W X Y > [5]

Sentence typology is subject, verb, object (SVO).<sup>[3]</sup>

### References

- 1. Mato (https://www.ethnologue.com/18/language/met/) at *Ethnologue* (18th ed., 2015)
- 2. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Mato" (http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/mato1252). Glottolog 3.0. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
- 3. Lewis, Paul; Simons, Gary; Fennig, Charles. "Mato" (https://www.ethnologue.com/language/met). Ethnologue. Retrieved 21 September 2016.
- 4. Stober, Scot (September 2005). "Mato Dialect Survey" (http://www.sil.org/pacific/png/abstract.a sp?id=51971) (Survey). SIL. Papua New Guinea: SIL. Retrieved 7 October 2016.
- 5. Stober, Scott (2005). "Mato Organised Phonology Data" (http://www.sil.org/resources/archives/31282). SIL. Retrieved 17 October 2016.

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Mato language&oldid=951538652"

This page was last edited on 17 April 2020, at 17:38 (UTC).

Text is available under the <u>Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License</u>; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the <u>Terms of Use</u> and <u>Privacy Policy</u>. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the <u>Wikimedia Foundation</u>, Inc., a non-profit organization.